

On October 13, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 5, 1936, by Baroda Farmers Exchange from Baroda, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Wm. Britton Watervliet Mich. R 3 Delicious."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 4, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26713. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 273, 1,000, 3,000, and 1,000 Cases of Canned Salmon. Decrees of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of decomposed portion. (F. & D. nos. 38496, 38512, 38513, 38514. Sample nos. 11663-C, 17111-C.)

These cases involved canned salmon that was in part decomposed.

On or about November 4, November 6, and November 10, 1936, the United States attorneys for the Districts of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 273 cases of canned salmon at Bridgeport, Conn., 1,000 cases at East Hartford, Conn., 3,000 cases at Somerville, Mass., and 1,000 cases at Providence R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in part on or about September 18, 1936, and in part on or about September 21, 1936, by the Kelley-Clarke Co., from Seattle, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Queen of the Pacific Brand Red Alaska Salmon * * * Kelley-Clarke Co. Seattle Distributors."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On December 4, December 11, 1936, and January 7, 1937, the Western Pacific Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels as to adulteration of a part of the product, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that the cans containing decomposed salmon be separated therefrom and destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26714. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 330 Cases and 69 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 38531, 38933. Sample nos. 12520-C, 12821-C, 12827-C.)

These cases involved tomato catsup that contained filth resulting from worm infestation.

On November 12, 1936, and January 9, 1937, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Ohio and the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 330 cases of tomato catsup at Cincinnati, Ohio, and 69 cases of tomato catsup at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Lippincott Co., from Boonville, Ind. (consigned on or about October 16 and November 18, 1936), and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled: "Lippincott Extra Fancy [or "Cloverbrook Brand"] Tomato Catsup * * * The Lippincott Co. Cincinnati, Ohio."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On December 18, 1936, and February 10, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26715. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 60 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38535. Sample no. 25476-C.)

This case involved apples that were contaminated with lead and arsenic.

On October 26, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the